

T H E PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1778.

Conclusion of General BURGOYNE's Letter.

AT our arrival near Saratoga, a corps of the enemy, of between five and six hundred, were discovered throwing up intrenchments on the heights, but retired over a ford of the Hudson's river at our approach, and joined a body posted to oppose our passage there.

It was judged proper to send a detachment of artificers, under a strong escort, to repair the bridges and open a road to Fort Edward. The 47th regiment, Captain Fraser's marksmen and Mackoy's provincials, were ordered for that service; but the enemy appearing on the heights of the Fishkill in great force, and making a disposition to pass and give us battle, the 47th regiment and Fraser's marksmen were recalled: The provincials, left to cover the workmen at the first bridge, ran away upon a very slight attack of a small party of the enemy, and left the artificers to escape as they could, without a possibility of their performing any work.

During these different movements the batteaux with provisions were frequently fired upon from the opposite side of the river; some of them were lost, and several men were killed and wounded in those which remained.

11th. Attacks upon the batteaux were continued; several were taken and re-taken; but their situation being much nearer to the main force of the enemy than to ours, it was found impossible to secure the provisions any otherwise than by landing them and carrying them upon the hill: This was effected under fire, and with great difficulty.

The possible means of further retreat were now considered in Councils of war composed of the General Officers, minutes of which will be transmitted to your Lordship.

The only one that seemed at all practicable was by a night march to gain Fort Edward, with the troops carrying their provisions upon their backs; the impossibility of repairing bridges, putting a conveyance of artillery and carriages out of the question; and it was proposed to force the ford at Fort Edward, or the ford above it.

Before this attempt could be made, scouts returned with intelligence, that the enemy were intrenched opposite those fords, and possessed a camp in force on the high ground between Fort Edward and Fort George, with cannon; they had also parties down the whole shore to watch our motions; and posts so near to us upon our own side of the water as must prevent the army moving a single mile undiscovered.

The bulk of the enemy's army was hourly joined by new corps of militia and volunteers, and the numbers together amounted to 16,000 men.

Their position, which extended three parts in four of a circle round us, was, from the nature of the ground, inattackable in all parts.

In this situation the army took the best position possible and fortified; waiting till the 13th at night, in the anxious hope of succours from our friends, or the next desirable expectation, an attack from our enemy.

During this time the men lay continually upon their arms, and were cannonaded in every part; even rifle-shot and grape-shot came into all parts of the line, though without any considerable effect.

At this period an exact account of the provisions was taken, and the circumstances stated in the opening of this letter became complete.

The Council of War was extended to all the Field Officers and Captains commanding Corps of the Army, and the Convention inclosed herewith ensued; a transaction which I am sure was unavoidable, and which I trust in that situation will be esteemed honourable.

After the execution of the treaty, Gen. Gates drew together the force that surrounded my position, and I had the consolation to have as many witnesses as I have men under my command, of its amounting to the numbers mentioned above.

During the events stated above, an attempt was made against Ticonderoga by an army assembled under Major General Lincoln, who found means to march with a considerable corps from Hubbardton undiscovered, while another column of his force passed the mountains between Skeelsborough and Lake George; and on the morning of the 18th of September, a sudden and general attack was made upon the carrying place of Lake George, Sugar-Hill, Ticonderoga, and Mount Independence. The sea officer commanding the armed sloop stationed to defend the Carrying-place, as also some of the officers commanding at the ports, at the Sugar-Hill, and at the

portage, were surprised, and a considerable part of four companies of the 53d regiment, were made prisoners; a block-house commanded by Lieut. Lord of the 53d regiment was the only post on that side that had time to make use of their arms, and they made a brave defence till cannon taken from the surprised vessel was brought against them.

After stating and lamenting so fatal a want of vigilance, I have to inform your Lordship of the satisfactory events which followed.

The enemy having twice summoned Brigadier General Powell, and received such answers as became a gallant officer entrusted with so important a post, and having tried during the course of four days several attacks, and being repulsed in all, retreated without having done any considerable damage.

Brigadier General Powell, from whose report to me I extract this relation, gives great commendations to the regiment of Prince Frederick, and the other troops stationed at Mount Independence. The Brigadier also mentions with great applause the behaviour of Capt. Taylor, of the 21st regiment, who was accidentally there on his road to the army from the hospital, and Lieut. Becroft, of the 24th regiment, who, with the artificers in arms, defended an important battery.

On the 24th of Sept. the enemy, enabled by the capture of the gun boats and batteaux, which they had made after the surprise of the sloop, to embark upon Lake George, attacked Diamond Island in two divisions.

Capt. Aubrey and two companies of the 47th regiment had been posted at that island from the time the army passed the Hudson's river, as a better situation for the security of the stores at the south end of Lake George, than Fort George, which is on the continent, and not tenable against artillery and numbers. The enemy were repulsed by Capt. Aubrey with great loss, and pursued by the gun boats under his command to the east shore, where two of their principal vessels were re-taken, together with all the cannon; they had just time to set fire to the other batteaux, and retreated over the mountains.

I beg leave to refer your Lordship for further particulars to my Aid de Camp Lord Peterham; and I humbly take occasion to recommend to his Majesty's notice that nobleman, as one endued with qualities to do important services to his country in every station to which his birth may lead. In this late campaign in particular his behaviour has been such as to entitle him to the fullest applause, and I am confident his merit will be thought a sufficient ground for preferment, tho' deprived of the éclat and fire of claim which generally attends the delivery of fortunate dispatches.

I have only to add, my Lord, a general report of the killed and wounded. I do not give it as correct; the hurry of the time, and the separation of the corps, having rendered it impossible to make it so. The British Officers have bled profusely and most honourably; all who have fallen were valuable, but the extensive merits which marked the public and private character of Brigadier General Fraser will long remain upon the memory of this army, and make his loss a subject of particular regret. Those who remain unwounded have been equally forward; and the General Officers, from the mode of fighting, have been more exposed than in other services. Among the rest I have had my escapes. It depends upon the sentence his Majesty shall pass upon my conduct, upon the judgment of my profession, and of the impartial and respectable part of my country, whether I am to esteem them blessings or misfortunes.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. BURGOYNE.

P. S. The above is an exact duplicate of the dispatch sent by Lord Peterham. Capt. Craig, of the 47th regiment, who has the charge of it, is an officer of great merit, and is particularly worthy of notice for having served with unabated zeal and activity through this laborious campaign, notwithstanding a wound through his arm, which he received at Hubbardton.

BENJAMIN HARBESON,
From PHILADELPHIA.

NOW carries on the Coppersmith's business, at the south-west corner of King and Queen-streets, Lancaster, where he makes and has by him STILLS of various sizes, which he will sell for Cash, or Continental Loan-Office Certificates.

B O S T O N, December 26.

The privateer boat *Lively*, mounting 6 swivels, arrived safe in port, from a cruise, last Tuesday, and has taken two prizes, a brig and a schooner; the schooner has also arrived, but the brig has not. The invoice of the brig's cargo, sterling money, is estimated at 13,500l.

Capt. Davis, who arrived here on Thursday last from St. Eustatia in 17 days, informs, that a day or two before he sailed a vessel arrived there from France, and brought letters to the 30th of December; and in a postscript to one of them, dated December 31, from a gentleman of credibility, mention was made, "That France and Spain had agreed to the Independence of the American States; and that the King of Prussia had determined to send three vessels on a trading voyage to the United States."

A vessel is arrived at Marblehead from Guadaloupe, the master of which informs, that he saw several private letters from France, which gave an account that France, Spain, Portugal and Holland, had declared the Independence of America.

The following story is related as what probably gave rise to the report of Dr. FRANKLIN's being assassinated: A well dressed man came into the room where the Doctor was sitting, in company with several gentlemen; the man enquires for Dr. Franklin, and being answered by the Dr. that he was the person, the man tells him that he should be glad to speak with him in private; the Dr. answered that none but his friends were present, and he might tell his business; but the man seeming to decline it the Dr. stepped to a corner of the room, and in a low voice asks him his business; the man (seemed much confused and at a loss for an answer) asks the Dr. if he wanted to buy a pair of stockings? This business being of so frivolous a nature gave cause of suspicion that his design was bad, and occasioned his being arrested; but we do not learn how the matter terminated.

Last Monday Afternoon arrived here the Continental Frigate WARREN, of 32 Guns, under the Command of John Hopkins, Esq; which a few Weeks ago got out from Providence, in the Course of which she took two Prizes; one a Ship, taken in Sight of Bermuda, from Whitehaven bound to Philadelphia, laden with Salt and Dry Goods; the other a Snow, from St. Eustatia, ber lading unknown, both of which Prizes are hourly expected in Port.—Capt. Hopkins has favoured us with a Whitehaven Paper, of the 3d of January, from which we have taken the following Articles, viz.

L O N D O N, December 24, 25.

Upwards of 20,000 chaldrons of coals have been this week ordered upon commission for America.

Three battalions of the Guards, consisting of 800 men each, are to be formed from the draughts to be made from the three regiments, to embark the latter end of next month for America.

The additional German auxiliaries intended for service in America, are to embark at Hamburgh the beginning of February next.

Dec. 26, 27. We are informed the reason so many brave men and officers were lost under Gen. Burgoyne was, the American musquet cartridges were made up with one ball and two buck shot, which killed our men outright, or left them cripples forever, by being wounded in two or three different places at one shot.

It is said that Admiral Keppel, early in the spring, will sail for America, with a large squadron under his command; and that Lord Amherst will certainly be appointed to the command in America.

On Wednesday last, when their Graces the Dukes of Athol and Hamilton waited on his Majesty at the Levee at St. James's, their Graces made an offer to his Majesty of raising a regiment on their own estates, after the same plan as that of Manchester, to serve his Majesty as the exigencies of his affairs may require, either at home or in America, which was most graciously accepted of by the King.

The regiments that are completing in England are ordered to Ireland to make up their complement, and complete regiments are to embark from thence for America.

The New-England troops have refused, to a man, to leave their Province, having come to a unanimous resolution to act only on the defensive, and to oppose the progress of any part of the King's army that may attempt an expedition therein.

We hear that the true reason of Sir William Meredith's resigning the Comptrollership of the household was, his private opinion differing with the cabinet in some of the proceedings against America. Such a reason does him honour, particularly as his office did not make him amenable for any miscarriage on that ground.

It is very currently reported, that some officer of rank is on his way home from the army at Philadelphia, supposed to be, owing to some disgust between him and the Commander in Chief, or to some disagreement about the operations of the campaign. And some go so far as to assert, that there is now on the seas a memorial from some officers in the army, that were for attacking the Provincial camp when they went out to reconnoitre it in the Jerseys.

Twenty-thousand tons of shipping are ordered to be

taken up immediately, that they may be fitted out in time to receive the troops on board early in the spring; none are to be under 350 tons. The above ships, with those daily expected from New-York, are to carry the reinforcements to America.

If the reported number of troops be sent to America next year, the expence of transports alone will amount to 300,000l.

The new corps talked of, as proposed to be raised immediately, are the following, viz.

A battalion of Highlanders under Lord Macleod, consisting of	1000
The Manchester volunteers	1000
Duke of Argyle's Highlanders	1000
Canpbell's Welch loyal volunteers	2000
Duke of Athol's Highlanders	1000
Col. Gordon's Highlanders	1000
Duke of Hamilton's regiment of Arran	1000
Col. Dalrymple's loyal Lowlanders	1000
Midland Highlanders	1000
Sutherland's and Mackay's Highlanders	1000
The Earl of Seaforth's Highlanders,	1000
Scotch-Dutch brigades, augmented to	5000
Irish Roman Catholics	5000
Ten English battalions, 1000 men each,	10000

Total 32000

Dec. 29, 30. Saturday morning some dispatches were received at Lord George Germaine's office from Newfoundland, by which we learn, that the American coast swarms with privateers, from 10 to 26 guns each, and that scarce one ship that sails, or passes by, but what is immediately chased by one or two of them.

Several thousand pieces of linen, and several thousand pair of worked stockings, are now getting ready, on contract, to be sent out as soon as possible for the use of his Majesty's troops in America.

This morning orders were given for the three regiments of Guards to march to Hyde Park, in order to be viewed by their officers, for a number of them to be draughted for America.

Many of the German troops under Gen. Burgoyne deserted, and the remainder did not fight with much bravery. It is said those who surrendered wish to be naturalized in America. They are ordered by the Americans to be kept separate from the British troops, with a view, it is supposed, that they may escape into the country. Britain will have to pay for all such, as every man who is not returned to Germany will be looked upon as killed, and must be paid for accordingly.

It is said, the people called Quakers are about raising a subscription towards carrying on the war in America.

A numerous meeting was held on Wednesday, at the new tavern in Kensington, when, by unanimous consent, Stephen Pitt, Esq; of Cambden-house, was voted in the chair, and, after some slight debates, it was resolved to raise a thousand men for the King's service in America; to which loyal purpose the Chairman subscribed 500l.

Orders are said to have been given for the evacuation of Rhode-Island; and the troops which are there are to come to New-York.

Yesterday some dispatches were brought to Lord G. Germaine's office from the Hon. Mr. Shirley, Governor of Dominica, said to contain a complaint against the Governor of Martinico, for admitting English prizes into the said port, and refusing restitution when legally demanded, which are to be laid before the Privy Council.

A letter from Hanover, dated Dec. 5, says, "The report which was spread some time ago of a treaty of alliance being in agitation between five formidable powers, now appears to be confirmed; the contracting parties are, Russia, Prussia, Great-Britain, Sweden and Denmark."

Letters from Hamburgh, dated December 18, declare, that a treaty was concluded the latter end of last month between the Empress of Russia and his Prussian Majesty, by which the latter, in case of a war with the Porte, engages to furnish her with a body of 10,000 horse and 30,000 foot.

Letters from Amsterdam, dated Dec. 24, mention that great debates have arisen in the Supreme Council of the States-General, in consequence of an application from the Court of Great-Britain for a body of troops, consisting of 8000 men, to be taken into the British service, and that it was expected the party in favour of England would carry their point.

The merchants of the city of London are going to call a general meeting, in order to raise a subscription for the support of legal government against the daring rebellion that now pervades our American colonies.

The court of common council will be summoned in the course of a few days, for the above loyal and laudable purpose, when it is imagined that the freedom of the city of London, besides a bounty of three pounds per man, will be offered by them (as was the case during the last war, in the mayoralty of Richard Glyn) for those able-bodied men, who will enter as volunteers in the King's service for three years.

Bristol Dec. 18. It having been asserted in the Bath paper of last Thursday, that a public meeting was held

in Bristol on Wednesday, for the purpose of assisting government in a subscription for men, &c. we are desired to assure the public, that the said paragraph is totally false, no public meeting having been held for that or any other purpose, as the inhabitants of that city are heartily disposed to peace.

TRENTON, April 1.

Last week a brig from Ireland, bound to New York, with a large quantity of linen, butter, &c. &c. was taken off Egg-Harbour—and carried into a safe port. The sailors and several other persons, who were made prisoners in the brig, were brought to this town yesterday.

LANCASTER, April 8.

We hear from Lewistown, that on Sunday the 22d ult. at two o'clock in the morning, an English tender belonging to the Roebuck, mounting eight carriage guns and four swivels, with twenty-one men on board, ran ashore at Cape Henlopen; it being in the night, she was not discovered by the guards until day, before which time the crew had set her on fire and left her (the guns can only be saved.) When the crew was first discovered, they were paraded on the beach, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war on firing one musket.

The next morning (being the 23d) a schooner called the Reed, and formerly belonging to Wilmington, mounting eight carriage guns and four swivels, James Dunavan, Master, from St. Christophers bound to Philadelphia, with sugar and limes, consigned to Tench Cox, Merchant, also ran on shore at the Cape: The crew, consisting of eleven white men and one negroe, surrendered themselves prisoners. The sugar, together with the rigging and sails, are saved.

The prisoners, being the crews of both vessels, amounting to thirty-three in number, are sent under guard to Dover, on their way to General Smallwood's headquarters at Wilmington.

We hear from good authority, that on Monday, the 23d of last month, a little before day, a party of about 50 of the enemy, or rather Tories in their employ, came to a landing about five miles up Little Creek, where there then lay a sloop which they seized, and then sent a party to the house of one John Maxwell, where the sails and rigging had been sent, which they took, together with Maxwell, his son, and all his property they could lay their hands on, carried them on board the sloop, and then proceeded down the creek. Directly after the villains had left the house, Mrs. Maxwell gave information of what had happened to James Sykes, Esq; a near neighbour. He sent an express with an account thereof to General Rodney, in Dover, who immediately dispatched in pursuit of them a party made up of militia, and recruits belonging to the Delaware regiment, between 30 and 40 in all, under the command of Captain Wilson, with Lieutenant Queenault, of the Delawares. This party came up with them about 200 yards from the creek's mouth, and engaged them with the greatest bravery, tho' in an open marsh, about half an hour, in which time the sloop ran aground. The party retired, got a fresh supply of ammunition, and proceeded to attack them again, when the villains, on the appearance of the party, flew to their boats, and left a fine ham which they had just before stole and boiled for them to feast on. The party brought off the sloop with the effects to the landing again, together with Mr. Maxwell and his son. Not one man of the party was either killed or wounded.

We hear from Dover, that on the 31st of March last, the General Assembly of the Delaware State appointed the Honourable Major-General CESAR RODNEY, President, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief of the said State.

YORK-TOWN, April 11.

Last Thursday the hon. Major-General LEE arrived here from Philadelphia.

Gentlemen, St. Alban's, April 2, 1778.

"This will inform you of my misfortune in losing the Virginia, at three o'clock in the morning of the 31st ult. I had weighed from Annapolis at eight the preceding morning, and had taken the advantage of going down the Bay in company with a brig which had a pilot on board, supposed to be one of the best in the Bay, to whom I had agreed to give £200 provided he carried me out clear of the ground. The wind blew hard at N. W. and in every other respect it was a most favourable time; and altho' my tender was absent with 29 hands, I thought it most advisable to proceed. At the above mentioned time she struck on the Middle Ground, and in about an hour and an half beat over it, with the loss of her rudder, and making as much water as we could well clear her from with four pumps; in which case, we thought it was advisable to come to an anchor until day-light, when we found one of the enemy's ships about two gunshots off, abreast of us, and another further up the Bay; upon which I hoisted out my barge, and took such of my crew as inclined to run the risk of getting on shore, viz. 20 including myself, and with the greatest difficulty I got on Cape Henry, where I waited until 10 o'clock, when I saw the two ships. I immediately went to Portsmouth, got a boat, and came on board the St. Alban's with a flag, in order to procure the parole of my officers, which I expected to accomplish; after which I shall proceed to Balti-

more, and from thence shall immediately wait on Congress. The Virginia is obliged to be towed, and is not yet got up. I am, Gentlemen, with most respectful, Your most obedient servant,

JAMES NICHOLSON.

"The Hon. Marine Committee."

Pittsburg, March 27, 1778.

WE, the Commissioners for the Western Department, acting under authority of Congress, having, in obedience to our instructions, notice being first given to all the neighbouring counties, proceeded to an enquiry into the conduct of GEORGE MORGAN, Agent for Indian Affairs, and the same by adjournments from the 20th to the 25th, after the clearest and most satisfactory manner, wholly acquitting said Col. George Morgan of the charges against him in his public trust, and discharging him to the American cause. And we testify, that we are possessed of the knowledge of various facts and circumstances, evincing not only his attachment to that cause, but also an uncommon degree of diligence in discharging the duties of his employment, and of attention to the interests of the United States; and therefore are of opinion he ought to be restored to the fullest confidence of his country. SAM. MATTHEWS, GEORGE CLYMER, SAMUEL M'DOWELL.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

Lancaster, April 7, 1778.

THE Managers of the LOTTERY have the pleasure to acquaint the Public, that the sale of tickets has been very rapid since the time of drawing was absolutely determined: And as the day is near at hand, being the first of next month, request such as chuse to be adventurers to be speedy in their application, as the tickets remaining unsold will be soon drawn in from the different agents—Letters by post or otherwise to the office at Lancaster, will be duly attended to.

York-Town, April 8, 1778.

WANTED,

A MAN of good character, who understands working a CUPOLA or AIR-FURNACE for smelting of lead. Such a person will meet with suitable encouragement and employment in this State, by applying to DANIEL ROBERDEAU, in York-Town, by letter or in person.

Strabons Township, York County, April 8.

WAS FOUND, by the subscriber, on the great road between York-Town and Red Bank, a small bundle of MONEY. The owner, if he has property, and paying the charge of this advertisement, may have it again. JAMES DICKSON.

WAS FOUND, in the month of February last, between M'Callister's-Town and York-Town, a silver mounted HANGER, without a scabbard, supposed to belong to some gentleman of the army. The owner, by applying to GEORGE RICHMOND, in York-Town, proving his property, and paying charges, may have it again.

York-Town, April 11, 1778.

STRAYED, on Thursday last, off the Commons, a large white HORSE, with a switch tail and hanging mane; has the scratcher in one hind foot, and his legs have lost the hair with the same disorder; he is nine years old, and trots and gallops.—Also, a strawberry roan HORSE, 15 hands high, rising 5 years old, half blooded, trots, paces and gallops, has a switch tail and hanging mane. FIVE DOLLARS reward will be given to any person who will bring them to Mrs. MOORE's, in York-Town.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 23d day of March last, from the subscriber, in Manchester township, York county, A SORREL HORSE, four years old, about 17 hands high, a natural pacer, shed before, has a small strip of white mixed with redish hair down his face, likewise two white spots on his near shoulder occasioned by a hurt from the collar. Whoever takes up and secures the said horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by April 10. CASPER CARVER.

WHEREAS, some time since, came into my possession, by direction, to the care of Mr. William Kane, in Baltimore, and were by him put into my care, which Stills have since remained unclaimed by any person—I am therefore inclined to believe, for many reasons, that these Stills were intended for me, though I have had no regular advice thereof—but as I am not absolutely certain, and Stills at present a precious commodity, I judge it both honest and expedient to give this public notice, that if any person has a legal claim, they may apply, otherwise I shall use the Stills as my property.

March 9, 1778.

302. THOMAS UHNER.

LANCASTER.
In GENERAL ASSEMBLY of PENNSYLVANIA,
Wednesday April 1st, 1778.

WHEREAS it is absolutely necessary that the quota of this state towards the Continental army should be raised with the utmost expedition: And that all means should be used for attaining that important end,

1. *Resolved*, That the sum of Sixteen Dollars, lately resolved by this House to be paid to the recruiting officer for each soldier he shall enlist, shall also be paid to any person within this State, who shall procure an able bodied recruit to enlist in any regiment belonging to this State; which said sum shall be paid to the said person by the Lieutenant or nearest Sub-Lieutenant of the county, upon his delivering the said recruit to him, together with an attestation of such enlistment under the hand and seal of some Justice of the county.

2. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Supreme Executive Council to call upon the Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants of the several counties of this State, for fair and exact lists, distinguishing battalions and companies, of all the officers and soldiers within this State; which shall be delivered in on or before the first day of May next.

3. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the said Supreme Executive Council, to endeavour to procure the most exact and accurate accounts of what will be the deficiency of the quota of this State on the said first day of May next; and that thereupon, and as soon as the said deficiency shall be known, the Council will fix, ascertain and allot to each of the said battalions the quota, proportion or number of men required of it for completing the troops of this State; and as soon as the said requisition and allotment are made known to the commanding officer of the battalion, the field officers thereof shall meet together and allot, fix and ascertain the number of men required of each company of the said battalion; and the same being notified to the commanding officer of each company, the officers thereof shall procure by draught, lot, or by any other means whatsoever, the number of men required of the said company: And the said men shall be delivered by the commanding officers of the companies respectively to the Lieutenant or nearest Sub-Lieutenant of the county, within ten days after such requisition made to the company, who shall give a certificate of their being received; and the said Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant shall deliver the same men to the nearest recruiting officer, who shall also give a certificate of their receipt. And the said men so draughted, or otherwise procured, shall serve as soldiers in the Continental Army for the space of nine months, or during the campaign, unless sooner discharged.

4. *Resolved*, That every militia man who shall voluntarily enlist himself without draughting or lot, in pursuance of these Resolves, shall be exempted from all taxes for one year after his time of service is elapsed.

Extract from the Minutes,

JOHN MORRIS, junior,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

In CONGRESS, February 26, 1778.

Resolved, That every person draughted as aforesaid, who shall supply himself with a good firelock and bayonet, a cartouch-box, haversack or blanket, and shall, at the expiration of the term of his service, produce to the proper Paymaster a certificate from his Captain, or other commanding officer of his company, that he hath been constantly provided therewith, shall receive, for the use of his firelock, bayonet and cartouch-box, Two Dollars, and for the use of his blanket Four Dollars, and in a like proportion for any or either of them: And in case any of the said articles shall be lost or rendered useless in the service, without the negligence or fault of the proprietor, he shall be paid the value thereof.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.



Elizabeth-Town, April 2, 1778.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED, last night, from this place, a certain Samuel Davis, alias Samuel Tabb, alias Samuel Tompkins, a slim made fellow, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, short black hair, brown complexion; had on a light blue coat, striped and figured waistcoat, blue and white striped linen overalls, a pair of white Indian leggings, and a round hat; he stole and took with him one ruffled holland shirt, one plain country linen ditto, one red and purple striped chintz gown, one pair of shoes, one pair of open wrought silver buckles, one pair of superfine white worsted stockings, one neat screw barrel pistol, with brass mounting. Whoever secures the above deserter, so that the effects can be recovered, shall receive the above reward, besides the allowance made by Act of Assembly.

ELIE WILLIAMS.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, containing 250 acres of land, situate in Fawn township, York county, 7 miles from M'Call's ferry, and 15 from Peach-bottom, having thereon a good dwelling-house and barn, about 100 acres cleared, 12 acres of meadow made, and 20 more may be made; also two good orchards. The place is pleasantly situated and well watered. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the place
WILLIAM M'CASKEY.

A PROCLAMATION.

York county, Pennsylvania, to wit.

IN pursuance of a precept from the Hon. Thomas M'Kean and William Alee, Esquires, Notice is hereby given, That a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, will be held at the Court-House in York, for the county of York, on Tuesday, the 21st day of April next, at which time and place, all persons who will prosecute against any of the prisoners in the goal of the said county are required to attend, then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. And all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, Escheator, and Constables within the said county, are required that they be then there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices belong. And the Under-Sheriff, Bailiffs and others, my ministers, are also required to be then and there, in their proper persons, to do those things which appertain to their offices to be done.

York, March 18, 1778. WILLIAM ROWAN, Sheriff
of York County.

GOD SAVE THE COMMON-WEALTH.

WHEREAS the subscribers, on the 20th day of February last past, executed four obligations to Thomas Ewing, of West-Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, tanner; one for the payment of Twenty-five Pounds on the 20th day of March inst. another for the payment of Fifteen Pounds on the 20th day of February, 1780; another for the payment of Twenty Pounds on the 20th day of February, 1781; and the other for the payment of Twenty Pounds on the 20th day of February, 1782; which obligations the subscribers were compelled to give by armed men, and received no value. Therefore all persons are hereby forbid to take any assignment on said obligations, or any of them, for the subscribers will not pay them.

West-Pennsborough town-
ship, March 23, 1778.

GEORGE FRY,
CONRAD FRY.

A ROBBERY.

ON the 23^d inst. two waggons loaded with goods for the subscribers, on their way from Lancaster to York-Town, stopped at the house of Daniel Cleaton, at a place called the Two Taverns, about seven o'clock in the evening, when some ill disposed person cut open a bale of cloths that was in one of the waggons, and took away a piece of greyish mixed with purple Bath coating, 7 qrs. wide. Whoever secures the goods and thief, shall have One Hundred Dollars reward, or Fifty Dollars for the goods only.

Carlisle, March 25, 1778.

BROKE out of this prison, on the 21st inst. at night, Lieutenants John Coombes and John Munro, both prisoners of war; the former about 5 feet 7 inches high, thin made, and of a very lively appearance. The latter near the same height, fair complexion and hair, but more robust made. At the same time James Smith, of low stature, black hair, much pitted with the small-pox; committed for horse-stealing. Also on the 24th inst. eloped (by raising a plank in the garret floor) James King, alias Mullen, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, thin made and very sharp spoken; committed on suspicion of stealing money. And John Baldwin, of nearly the same stature, fair complexion, stronger built, committed on suspicion of desertion. Whoever secures said prisoners, so that they may be received into custody again, shall have FIFTY DOLLARS reward, or TEN DOLLARS for each, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM HOLMES, goaler.